1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Tripura	1,880,746	1,401,208	74.50	31.07.02
24.	Uttar Pradesh	99,685,000	63,855,651	64.06	30.06.02
25.	West Bengal	45,838,289	42,193,813	92.05	30.06.02
26.	A & N Islands	228,763	195,072	85.27	30.06.02
27.	Chandigarh	492,625	192,434	39.06	30.06.02
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	118,415	87,922	74.25	30.09.02
29.	Daman & Diu	77,146	45,645	59.17	30.06.02
30.	NCT of Delhi	8,176,002	5,462,382	66.81	31.10.02
31.	Lakshadweep	36,847	31,813	86.34	30.06.02
32.	Pondicherry	670,347	513,673	76.63	07.07.02
33.	Chhattisgarh	12,737,703	5,398,879	42.39	05.03.02
34.	Jharkhand	14,768,848	5,659,384	38.32	30.06.02
35.	Uttaranchal	5,241,838	2,726,709	52.02	30.06.02
	All India Total	**638,960,936**	**421,539,200**	**65.97**	

** Number of electors photographed.

Issue of EPIC programme is currently not underway in Assam, although it has been extended to the State, as there are disputes regarding illegal immigration and citizenship.

Strength of Judges in Guwahati High Court

1906. SHRI RISHANG KEISHING: Will the Minister of LAW & JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned strength and existing strength of Judges in the Guwahati High Court;

(b) the number of Benches with strength of Judges on each Bench;

(c) the cases pending under Guwahati High Court and its Benches; and

(d) the steps taken for speedy disposal of the pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. JANA KRISHNAMURTHY): (a) to (d) The sanctioned strength of the Gawahati High Court is 17 permanent and 2 Additional Judges. Presently, 11 permanent Judges and 2 Additional Judges are in position.

The strength of Judges of the Gawahati High Court, including its six Benches, and the pendency of cases are as under:—

S.No.	State	Strength No. Judges	Pendency 1.5.2002
1.	Assam	7	37,116
2.	Meghalaya	2	1,071
3.	Nagaland	2	536
4.	Manipur	2	7,260
5.	Tripura	3	4,295
6.	Mizoram	2	350
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1,282

The Government has endeavoured constantly to bring about improvements in the functioning of courts with a view to simplifying procedures and delivering cost effective and speedy justice. The Government have also been constantly reviewing the accumulation of arrears in courts. Besides increasing the Judge strength from time to time, the Government has also set up/encouraged alternative modes of disposal including conciliation, mediation, and arbitration. Special tribunals like Central Administrative Tribunal, State Administrative Tribunals, Income Tax Appellate Tribunals, Labour Courts, Consumer Courts, etc. have been set up to expedite disposal of cases. Information technology is being used in generation of causelists, providing information to the litigants/ Advocates etc. for speedy disposal of cases. Various steps have also been taken by the courts, like grouping of cases involving common questions of law, constitution of specialised benches and organising Lok Adalats at regular intervals, etc.

Abuse of CJ of Patna High Court

1907. SHRI K. RAMA MOHANA RAO:
SHRI RAMA MUNI REDDY SIRIGIREDDY:

Will the Minister of Law and Justice be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lawyers of the Patna High Court abused the Chief Justice of Patna High Court in Court Hall while he was pronouncing a Judgement;